

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4283. 號三廿月三年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1877.

日九初月二年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORE, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDEN & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KEENE & WALSH, Manila, C. BEINSEN & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$5,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—H. HOFFMANN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman:—F. D. BASSOON, Esq.

AD. ANDER, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK.

E. K. BELLICOR, Esq. A. MOYER, Esq.

W. E. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 6 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 12 " 4 per cent. " "

" 18 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 21, 1876.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

M. R. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 31st of July, 1876.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1877. ap16

NOTICE.

M. R. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. OAKINS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. ap18

NOTICE.

M. R. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been authorised to sign for us by Procuration.

We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-

signed.

WM. ORRICKSHANE, Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN, W. HULSE.

Canton, December 21, 1876. ap2

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 29th March, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m.,

ON THE SPOT

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Sale).

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 64, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House and Out-houses built thereon, known as "Carlton House." Annual Crown Rent, \$131.40.

And.

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial Brick Godown built thereon.

Also.

That Piece or Unbuilt Levelled GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, \$185.08, for Inland Lot No. 768.

TERMS:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 13, 1877. mc29

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

THE KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 23, 1876. ap28

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATERMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. it

AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND

STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF

COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH

PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S

STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE

DE 1876.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the

honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULATE all Information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul,

G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.

Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

ERNEST WASSSELL & Co.,

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as

PHOTOGRAPHER at the Corner of

Wyndham and Wellington Streets, at the

Building lately occupied by the HONGKONG

PHOTOGRAPHIC Co., under the above Style.

ERNEST WASSSELL.

Hongkong, March 8, 1877. ap1

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,

COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every

description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. AH YON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 67, Praya, or to Mr. Fat Jack, at 80, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. ap19

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s

CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries,

and are amongst the largest shippers

from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****,

in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been

Appointed SOLE AGENTS for

China and Japan, for

JOSEPH STARKY, LONDON,

Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER LACES,

Embroidery, &c., and Military and

Naval Appointments of every

description.

A Stock of these Goods will be kept on

hand, for the Regiments stationed here,

as well as for the ENGLISH and AMERICAN

NAVIES.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the

AGENTS or OWNERS of the American

Barque "GARIBOLDI," will be

RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted

by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM

TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has

This Day been Transferred to THE

MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old

BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,

WILLIAM HUNT,

Secretary.

187, Leadenhall Street,

LONDON,

1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.

20, Old Broad Street,

LONDON,

1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-

tisement THE MARINE INSURANCE

Co. has This Day taken over the

Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL

STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed

Mr. A. MOIVER as its AGENT in Hong-

kong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. LODGE,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 19, 1877. au17

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang

are desirous of receiving DESIGNS

for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMENCING ON FRIDAY Next, the

18th instant, the Steamer, "PUWAN"

will Run as a Night Boat between HONG-

KONG and CANTON, leaving Hongkong

on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at

8.30 p.m., and Canton on Tuesdays, Thurs-

days, and Sundays, at 5.00 p.m.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Begs to inform his Friends that he intends

being ABSENT from HONGKONG for Six

or Eight Weeks, leaving early in APRIL.

Hongkong, March 12, 1877.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING

GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th,

We shall offer the Remainder of Our

WINTER STOCK at an immense re-

duction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 6,000

yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more

or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and

\$2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40

cents per yard.

WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and

JACKETS, Marked very Cheap.

LADIES' BOYS' and GIRLS' FELT

HATS, at Half Price.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than

Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and

MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.

100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and

MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than

Half Price.

Several thousand Yards of VARIOUS

REMMANTS, comprising FLANNELS,

CALICOES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFF

GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are

Marked at Prices, which must effect im-

mediate Sale.

In order to prevent disappointment,

We beg to inform Our Customers and the

Public that this Extraordinary, and Un-

precedented Sale must close on February

28th.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED EX S. S. "Hesperia."

H. PIPER & Co.'s Celebrated CHAM-

PAGNE: CARTE BLANCHE,

CARTE BLANCHE SEU and CARTE

DUREE in Quarts and Pints.

Also.

The well known OTARD DUFUY &

hind, instead of footmen, two Chinese military officers, who, with their plumes waving in the air, made a very picturesque sight, and the whole having a most picturesque effect. Inside the carriage were the two envoys, Kuo-Tah-Jen and Liu-Tah-Jen, Dr. Macartney, English Secretary of Legation, and Teh-Ming, the Chinese interpreter. On arriving at Buckingham Palace the carriage drove in under the archway to the grand entrance, where the party were received by Sir Francis Seymour, Master of Her Majesty's Household. A quarter past three was the hour appointed for the audience, and the envoys having arrived shortly before that time, they were ushered into the grand saloon, where they waited for some time, when they were conducted into the presence of Her Majesty, to whom they were introduced by the Earl of Derby, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Imperial letter rolled up in the form of a scroll, was then handed to the "Chef de Mission," who, holding it up before him with both hands, proceeded to read in Chinese the apology which he was deputed to make with regard to the Margary difficulty. When he had concluded, Dr. Macartney read the English translation, and Her Majesty gave a reply, which was interpreted into Chinese by Mr. Hewlett, of the Consular Service. The envoys must have been much impressed with the attention made by the Empress Dowager to the audience, and the envoys having proceeded along the stairs to their destination. Although they themselves looked imposing in their magnificent embroidered Court dresses, their costumes paled before the blaze of gold presented to their view in the uniforms of the officials of Her Majesty's household, and the other high personages who were present. On their way to the Palace they were loudly cheered by the by-standers, who raised their hats as they passed, and manifested the best feeling.

The following is the official account of the reception as given in the *Courier Circular*:—"Kuo-Tah-Jen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China, was conducted to Her Majesty's presence by Lieutenant General Sir Francis Seymour, K.C.B., Master of the Ceremonies, and introduced by the Earl of Derby to Her Majesty; and presented his credentials."

"Liu-Tah-Jen was presented at the same time."

"Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Minister in China, was present, and afterwards presented to the Queen Dr. Macartney (English Secretary to the Chinese Mission), Mr. Teh-Ming (Chinese interpreter), Mr. Hewlett (Assistant Chinese Secretary to the English Envoy), and Mr. Hillier (Consular Assistant)."

On Thursday a second scene of a similar character was presented to the public, when the envoys proceeded to Westminster to witness the ceremony of the opening of Parliament by the Queen. The sight must have done a great deal to revolutionize their ideas of foreigners and foreign institutions. On this occasion, as on the former, the greatest good feeling was manifested; so much so that some of the subordinate members of the Embassy who were not admitted to the House were taken into the balconies of houses of noblemen and others, where they were treated with the utmost courtesy. We are glad to notice that the envoys have obtained from any parade and spectacle, and have not followed the example of the Shah in putting themselves forward to be inspected as a kind of curious show. They have simply come forward and taken up their position as the diplomatic agents for the Chinese at the Court of St. James's with the same quietness as is observed by the Ambassadors from all other countries; and we think this absence of needless display does much credit to their tact and discretion.—*L. & C. Express*.

CHINAMEN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first case of the admission of Chinamen into the public schools of this city occurred to-day. This morning a China boy named Ah Nam presented himself, duly armed with a permit from the City Superintendent, at the door of the coloured school for admission. The teacher, Miss Baxter, was considerably nonplussed and was for some time at a loss to know what to do. She told Ah Nam to come again in the afternoon, when she would have seen about the matter. The China boy went home and laid the case before his father, who presented the difficulty before the City Superintendent. The father was told to send the boy along, and that there would be no further difficulty. The regulations of the City Schools prohibit the admission of children of color into the school for white children, but do not go so far as to provide a school for every color, and do not contain any prohibition of yellow children from the black children's school. The City regulations seem in this respect to be a little defective in this respect. It remains to be seen how this young Chinaman will be treated with his brethren of darker hue. Here is a glorious opportunity for our colored brethren to teach their superiors, the whites, a noble example. Let them treat this China boy with the same uniform kindness that they show to each other and that they would like the white children to show to them if they were admitted to the white schools. This China boy, Ah Nam, is an American by birth and will be allowed the rights of franchise when he attains his majority. His father was once a prominent tea merchant of New Orleans.—*Stockton Herald, Jan. 22d*.

THE FUNCTION OF THE TRADE DOLLAR.

J. S. Moore, of New York, who has won considerable distinction as a financial writer, under the pseudonym of the *Parasite* merchant, has recently had considerable to say on a subject discussed some time ago in the *Bulletin*—viz., the commercial solution of sending silver around three-quarters of the globe to settle our China balances, when a shipment from San Francisco to Hongkong would square all accounts in a third of the time and at a third of the expense. Of course this self-evident proposition implies that our city is the real silver market, and the true point for the settlement of all Oriental balances, not only for this country, but for England itself. Mr. Moore figures out that our total imports from China in 1874 amounted to \$1,189,482, and our exports, including silver, to \$1,829,165, leaving a balance against us of \$1,639,683. Similarly in 1875 our imports amounted to \$1,490,440 and our exports to \$1,465,934, leaving a balance against us of \$2,014,506. From these figures it appears that the total balance which we had to pay to China for the years 1874 and 1875 was \$3,654,189.

This balance was paid in silver, but by a very singular commercial process. Mr. Moore states it to be in substance as follows: We bought sterling bills on London with which credits were placed in China. But inasmuch as the English trade with China is vastly against England that country became our bankers only in the following roundabout way: She bought silver and shipped it to China. This silver in the first instance she obtained from us, or from Mexico through our coin. Some parties had, of course, to pay the expense of this circuitous method of transacting business. There is no difficulty in tracing who they were—they were the American consumers of silk, tea, and other China products.

But this absurdity has of late been overthrown, at least so far as the settlement of American balances is concerned. This is established by the fact of the heavy shipments of silver from this port every month to China. The silver of our mines no longer goes over the railroad to New York; thence by steamer to Liverpool; thence by rail to London; thence by overland route to Hongkong, all the time in British hands, to discharge our liabilities there leaving a handsome percentage in the hands of British bankers. On the contrary, it goes directly from San Francisco to China. Similarly, the curious spectacle of silver coming up the coast from a seaport, travelling across the continent, voyaging over the Atlantic and by Suez to the Orient is no longer visible. It goes by the short cut which we have described to its destination. This movement is now confined principally to the settlement of our balances. But if at any time in the future the exchanges should be against us, both here and on the other side, the business will extend to the settlement of English balances with the East, at least, to the extent of our indebtedness to the former country.

Beyond question San Francisco is succeeding to a financial position which has long been monopolized by London. She is becoming the money centre for the settlement of the Chinese exchanges. This function has fallen to her for two reasons; first, geographical position, and second, the fact that this is the real silver market of the world. Time was bound to work this change. In an age when commercial struggles are everywhere at bottom off its to understand, which mean economy in handling and transporting, such a roundabout way of doing things as sending silver around three-quarters of the globe, when one short trip over a quarter would suffice, could not long be tolerated. The trade dollar did not effect the change that is now going on, but it furnished a ready instrumentality to that end. Mr. Moore calls attention to the fact that ever since the European commerce with China began, the silver dollar has been the great factor of trade. He says: "At first it was the Spanish dollar, so well known as the carolin dollar. During 80 years this dollar was replaced by the world renowned Mexican dollar. A sovereign in England is not more current than a Mexican dollar is all over the vast Chinese Empire. This dollar, as is well known, weighs a fraction of a grain less than 420 grains. Our trade dollar, weighing exactly 420 grains, was a well conceived idea," calculated in the opinion of the writer to make San Francisco or New York "the silver money centre for the China exchanges."

It is to be noted that the letter, in which Mr. Moore gives expression to these ideas, was written by him to combat certain premises laid down by Ernest Seyd of London, who comes to the front on all occasions to try and bend science or commerce to British interests. It appears that Mr. Seyd had written of the trade dollar, which is adding in the financial revolution now clearly going on, "that a more mischievous and wanton proceeding than the coinage of this piece, directly injuring the silver mining interest in the debased price, cannot be well imagined." We had also a glimpse of this gentleman in the expulsion of the American dollar of 412 grains, which Congress now proposes to restore, from our system. All Mr. Seyd's science in a very wonderful manner, makes for British interests.—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

ADMISSION OF COLONIAL BARRISTERS TO THE ENGLISH BAR.

Negotiations were entered upon some eighteen months ago in respect to the admission of Victorian barristers to the English bar, and a petition (says the *Argus*) signed by them was forwarded to Lord Carnarvon, pointing out that members of the English and Irish Inns and Scotch advocates were admitted here without examination; that in this colony there was the same distinction between the profession of barristers and attorneys as there is in England; that the standard of examination for barristers in Victoria was equal, if not superior, to that in England; and that the status of colonial attorneys was recognized by the Imperial Act, allowing them to be admitted in England on certain terms. It was therefore asked that some recognition of the same kind should be accorded to the Victorian Bar. It was not desired that Victorian barristers should be entitled to admission to any of the Inns of Court, as those bodies were corporations regulating their own affairs; but it was thought that an Imperial Act might be passed giving to the Victorian barristers the same status as that enjoyed by the members of the English Inns. The petition was duly forwarded by Sir W. F. Stawell, the then Acting-Governor, who took a good deal of interest in the matter; and Mr. Michie, the Agent-General, was instructed by the Chief Secretary to do what he could to forward the movement. Mr. Michie seems to have thrown cold water on the project, and, instead of assisting the application, to have done what he could to discontinue it. Mr. C. H. E. Webb, one of the earliest and most eminent of the colonial Bar, went to Europe last year. He had several interviews with Lord Carnarvon, and with Mr. Herbert, one of the under-secretaries for Queensland, and possessed some knowledge of Australia. Mr. Webb also interviewed the members of the different Inns. He was obliged to leave England before the final meeting of the Committee of the Inns, at which the question was to be discussed. The Inns have, however, agreed to recognize the claims of the Victorian Bar, so far as to dispense with the preliminary examinations, and to require attendance for six instead of twelve terms as a preliminary to being called to the English Bar. This, although not what was desired, is at least satisfactory as a recognition so far of the Victorian Bar, and probably better conditions might have been obtained had Mr. Webb been able to remain a few weeks longer in London to present the case to the Committee of the Inns of Court.

RAREY REDIVIVUS IN FRANCE.

History repeats itself in horse-taming. It appears, as well as in other matters. Mr. Rarey and his partner have met their match in M. Carries and Trocadero. Trocadero, son of *Monarque* and *Autonia*, has of late exhibited symptoms of the most fearful ferocity, and about two months ago, according to *Le Sport*, M. Amant met M. Carries, who offered to tame the animal. M. Amant, having inquired whether the means employed would not be drugs or such violence as might injure the horse or render him still more furious, and having received an assurance that nothing of the kind would be used, he consented; and at a time agreed upon a visit was paid to the stud at Vicot-Pontail, and the experiments began. The first thing was to enter the horse-box. This M. Carries did, in presence of M. Amant and all the "stable" who expected to see him eaten up. "An exciting 'duel' ensued; the horse rushing, time after time with open mouth, with furious neighings at M. Carries, who merely dodged him by rapid movements, and, as the torador attacked the bull. The animal suddenly stopped to contemplate the audacious individual who braved him in this manner; and was at once seized with the nervous trembling which comes over a wrestler contending with an adversary against whom his usual methods have been tried and failed. Trocadero was subdued. And M. Carries took advantage of the horse's stupor to put a saddle and bridle upon him, after which Trocadero submitted like a lamb to have his fore feet shod, and ultimately his hind feet, without more ado. The dodging process of M. Carries certainly beats for simplicity, even the throwing down process of Mr. Rarey; but it might be awkward if the tamer were to meet with a horse less susceptible of stupefaction than Trocadero appears to be. The question suggested by all these horse-taming facts, however, is whether they could not be rendered altogether unnecessary by care taken in the original training, and whether, as regards the trainer and the method he adopts toward his four-legged pupil, the gist of the whole matter does not lie in what has been said by a French authority: "If the trainer is brutal the colt will become fierce, violent and distrustful; if he knows how to gain the animal's confidence, a good understanding will be established." It certainly seems that if a horse in his years of discretion, or rather maturity, and of confirmed viciousness, can be tamed so readily by a resolute but gentle master, there ought to be little or no difficulty in training him up, during foalhood, like Captain Cuttle's dog-terrier, in the way he should go, so that when he is old he will not depart from it.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPION.

Mr. John Roberts, Junior, the billiard champion, played his first match at Allahabad on Wednesday evening at the Railway Institute, before one of the worst audiences we imagine he has ever had. The empty seats were odd enough, in some measure due to the interest his visit has excited here; for the two best amateurs were engaged on Wednesday in a private match to determine which of them should play the champion at the club. A considerable number of gentlemen who would otherwise have gone to the Railway Institute were thus drawn off. However, there are still two evenings, this and to-morrow, on which Allahabad has an opportunity of giving the distinguished traveller a better welcome. The game played on Wednesday evening hardly deserves minute description. It can rarely happen out of London that Mr. Roberts encounters an opponent good enough to put him on his mettle, so that we are not unduly disparaging his antagonist of the other night in saying that the game played, in spite of the points, had none of the interest of a contest. Moreover, there were few or no spots played by the champion. The table was not quite level we understand for one thing; for the rest Mr. Roberts was content to slap the balls about, making no use of the cue, or anything that came to hand, without trying to manage any long break. The longest he made in the evening was 44. The rest, considering who made them, are hardly worth enumerating; still every billiard player in the audience must have enjoyed the opportunity of studying the champion's form and style. The facility of his play is fascinating, and the finish of his cannons when all three balls are brought together into a corner, was very pleasant to watch. Especially when he got the balls at the spot end of the table, so that in an emergency he could hole the red if that happened to suit the break, he played each cannon series in a way which made one fancy that he could have gone on for several hours together if he had dared to take pains. The lesson of his play for amateurs seems to us to be, that the importance of the drag cannot be overrated. The secret of the continuous cannons, indeed—one of the two secrets, that is to say—seems to be that they are played by a dragging push. The other secret, of course, is, that that one should be Mr. Roberts.

WHO IS ROBERT PACHA?

The question has been asked many times since the appearance of a letter bearing his signature, which is taken to be an official representation of the Turkish ideas of the situation. The following supplies the answer.—Robert Pacha is, as everybody knows, an Englishman, and is, as everyone does not know, the son of an English Earl. The Hon. Augustus Charles Robert is the name which a Turkish title disguises; and he is the son of the sixth Earl of Bunsfield, who is not only an earl but a clergyman of the Church of England, and a profligate to boot. Robert Pacha is the third of twelve children. He entered the navy in 1833 at the age of thirteen, and as a midshipman behaved with remarkable spirit while employed in the suppression of the slave trade in Brazilian waters. During the Crimean war his gallant conduct received mention in more than one official despatch, and this it was that brought him under the notice of the Turkish Government. One incident in Robert Pacha's somewhat adventurous career has not before been mentioned. He was commander of a famous blockade runner during the American war, and made most during this hazardous enterprise was of great use to him afterwards. He was appointed to a high command in the Ottoman navy in 1866, and in the following year was sent with the fleet to Crete to effect the system of blockade running which the Greeks had established. He succeeded in his task, and was rewarded on his return to Constantinople with the title of Pacha, and the rank of admiral. Another fact that is not common property may be mentioned. The Turkish admiral appears

as a post-captain upon the retired list of the British navy, and is still in receipt of a pension. If, indeed, he has not commuted it for a capital sum.—*Orient Mail*.

LION HUNTING IN ALGIERS.

The favorite pastime adopted by lion hunters in Algeria for luring their prey is to select a favorable plot of level ground below a commanding eminence, where the hunters, armed with rifles, conceal themselves. A stake is driven into the centre of the plot, to which a kid is tethered. It is about two in the morning, and the moon full and bright. About twenty minutes' delay, and the heavy silence of the place is broken by an ominous sound in the distance. It is not quite a howl, but a greatly magnified imitation of that long wailing cry of a lone animal in the dead of night. Then the moon reveals a dark object among the heavy grasses and shrubbery, and the form of the king of beasts, whipping his haunches with his tufted tail, and leisurely following the scent. The piteous bleating of the doomed kid accelerates his pace, and when within a few feet of his victim he crouches down to await over the prospective meal. He dispatches the kid. Almost dead, it attempts to crawl away. Then the lion's feline instincts are apparent. He plays with the dying kid as a cat does with a half-dead mouse. While he is thus engaged the hunters take steady aim at a point near one of the fore shoulders or behind his ear. He sends up a terrible yell, and rolls over dead.

MARK TWAIN'S MELANCHOLY NATURE.

How erroneous are the conceptions that we form of some people! Mark Twain is always fancied to be an amiable, not to say jovial personage. The other day, however, I met Charles Dudley Warner, his fellow-conspirator in the *Gilded Age*, who said with a roar of laughter, "Jolly? Mark Jolly? Why, when we were working together this was what he did: Every morning he dressed himself in sackcloth and ashes, with a rope round his waist, and led me down to the bottom of the garden, where, with many sighs and tears, he dug a grave. This ghastly labor completed, he descended into it, and motioned me to follow. Then, and only then, he broke silence with the greeting of the tramp: 'Brother, remember we must die.' 'O, I know that, but the publisher is howling for copy. The book is to be out on the 29th, and this is the 7th.' 'Well, lezsez. Suppose that as Colonel Sellers is—' and he would make a suggestion. After we had discussed it I would take a note of it, and looking up dead Mark at his end of the tomb, his eyes full of tears. 'What on earth is the matter?' 'How sweet,' he sobbed in ecstasy, 'how sweet thus to have a foretaste of one's eternal rest!' In this way *Gilded Age* was written, though you may not believe me."—*New York World*.

THE VIRTUES OF THE EUCALYPTUS.

The *San Diego World* of Saturday publishes the anecdote. Some months ago the writer read in an English paper of a discovery by some physicians in Europe of the value of the Eucalyptus in early stages of cold and fever. Some weeks ago being taken with a severe cold, we made a decoction of Eucalyptus leaves and drank it on retiring to bed. The result was that it brought on a gentle perspiration and a sleep, and in the morning all symptoms of the cold had disappeared. A fortnight ago a friend of ours was seized with cold and fever. He had aching pains all over his body, and to every appearance bade fair to be confined to his room. We thought of the Eucalyptus and told him our experience. He went home and had a strong decoction made and drank freely on going to bed. It worked like a charm, for he was in perfect health the next morning, only a little weak from profuse perspiration. His wife was suffering from cold at the time and tried the remedy and found in it perfect and immediate cure. One instance more in our own case. Last night just before retiring to bed we were seized with a violent chill, accompanied with pains in the back and legs. This was followed by little fever. The symptoms had presaged a very serious illness a year or two ago, and we thought ominously on the subject. We went out to the street, had some leaves plucked and our favorite tea was made at once. We drank about a pint and soon fell asleep, and to the credit of Eucalyptus we say we are as well to-day as ever we were in our life. Our opinion is, that the tea is perfectly harmless to drink even in a large quantity of. For a medicine tree we can recommend everybody to grow Eucalyptus.

THE TROUBLES OF THE SHAH.

It is not all bullets and roses in Persia. The Shah, like Mr. Brown, has his troubles. The Kurdish brigade carry on depredations in the province of Khorassan, and are as enterprising as the disciples of the Mafia in Sicily. Only a few weeks ago they seized on several caravans going from Herat to Meshed, carried off the merchandise, captive to Mev and refused to release them till rich ransoms were paid. The internal administration of the country leaves much to be desired; the native employes are described as thieves, the foreigners as little better. Corruption is an understood rule of office, and it is stated that of the three thousand toman lately allowed for the expenses of the postal department which is about to be installed, but eight hundred have reached their destination. The rest mysteriously adhered to the palms of the functionaries through whose hands it had to pass on the way. After all, grievances like these do not touch the throne very nearly. The Shah can beat the robbery of his subjects with philosophic fortitude, and can even hear of bureaucratic peculation with equanimity so long as he is not debarred of his own little luxuries. But there is a matter of far graver import, a veiled question of precedence, which pains his princely heart. While the negotiations for a postal treaty with certain of the Western Powers were going on, the Sublime Porte refused to concede the title of Imperial Majesty to the convention to the ruler of Persia. But a Shah is nothing if not dignified, and our ancient guest has refused to put up with the slight. As the treaty stamps with the effect of the potentate in gold-embroidered caftans had to be utilized, however, the difficulty was ingeniously surmounted by calling Mev-Eddin by the high-sounding name of King of Kings. But the canker of offended pride bites the Shah's heart and blackens his brow, nevertheless; and if he ever gets the chance he will have sweet satisfaction for the insult.—*Evening Standard*.

LYING.

Nothing is more at variance with real life than the upholders of copy-books, and of all the truisms which children learn in order to learn to write, that which instils upon the infant mind that "Truth will prevail" is, perhaps, the most untrue. "It is," says the late John Stuart Mill, "one of those pleasant falsehoods, which men repeat after one another until they pass into commonplaces, though history teaches with instances of truth put down by lying and prevarication." This, too, was the opinion of Machiavelli, a sage who dealt with the world as he found it, rather than as it ought to be. "In spite," observes the Florentine, "of the moral obligation to deal uprightly with men, experience teaches that only those primes who have cared little for pledges and promises, and have understood how to deceive, have achieved any great success." Frederick the Great wrote a book to prove that Machiavelli was in error, and then proceeded to illustrate the truth of his own precepts upon Silesia, in defiance of pledges and promises, and the province has ever since remained attached to the kingdom of Prussia. Few persons are prepared to-day, possibly, to avow that they are liars; but a distinction has been made between lies and lies, according to their colour, which ranges through every shade of brown, from the purest white to the deepest black. It is now recognized that a person who only tells lies of a certain nature is not a liar. The man who lies morning, noon, and night, would indignantly repel the accusation of condescending to a falsehood, although he would readily plead guilty to the soft impeachment of occasionally romancing, habitually exaggerating, and not unrequitely fibbing. What is the prospectus of a new company? What is the times out of ten a document in which truth is suppressed, and the reverse suggested. And palaces have been built by those whose only talent was to be able to indite a captivating and misleading prospectus. Now many of our conscript fathers have obtained their seats in St. Stephens by calling Heaven to witness that nothing would induce them to pay one farthing beyond their certified election expenses, and then handing over to their agent or to some accommodating friend a sum of money to be expended in bribery? How many time-serving politicians have forgotten that "Patriotism is the last refuge for a scoundrel," and whilst plotting and scheming for the benefit of their own petty and sordid interests, have vowed that they are sacrificing their time and their health on the altar of their country? How many doctors pocket their sovereigns, and profess to cure by frequent visits an overgrown hog of "latent gout," or some other mythical disease, when they know that the only useful prescription would be a diet of bread and water? How many younger sons annually profess to a divine call to minister to the spiritual wants of others, when, in point of fact, the only call is a fat family living? How many ladies of forty would go to the stake, rather than avow that they are above thirty? What is the average medium of truth in the stories that a professional London dinner-out raconteur tells his neighbours and himself? Sir Garnet Wolsey is a truthful gentleman and a distinguished soldier, and yet, if we remember rightly, in his book on Army Regulations, he sanctions the dissemination of false intelligence amongst newspaper correspondents, as a legitimate mode of deceiving the enemy, which is a refinement upon the French military dictum, *mentir comme un bulletin*.

Modern Society, indeed, is based upon organised deception. Its entire mechanism hinges upon the principle, that some lies may be told without discredit, whilst others, if found out, brand their utterers with infamy. Just as gold with a certain amount of alloy receives the Hall-mark, and passes as pure metal, so does veracity, though many carats below the standard, circulate freely as such. Years ago, we had a valued friend in Italy. His virtues were many, but he was an unclean liver, a gambler, and of so sordid a nature, that his exuberance of fancy often proved fatal to his love of truth. One morning at breakfast, he informed us that he had been to the confessional, for he was a fervent Catholic. We asked him to recapitulate to us the list of his offences, and he averred to us that he had summed them up to his confessor in the following words:—"I have been guilty of every sin which a gentleman can commit without ceasing to be a man of honour." This, as regards untruths, would we fancy, be the confession of most persons. Their romance, exaggeration, fence, pretence, use subterfuges and evasions, indulge in hyperbole and in flights of fancy, but they do not lie; therefore they are not liars. Our observations, consequently, do not concern our readers, except to point the accommodating moral,—that they, like we, are more-immaculate than our neighbours.

—*Truth*.

THE ORIGIN OF "JOHN BILLINGS."

About 1855, Mr. Shaw, having two daughters to be educated, went to Fougere, New York, for that purpose, where he established himself in the auction business. At this period of his life he was 45 years old, and he states that up to that time he had written nothing which appeared in print. But a friend of his connected with a newspaper, divining the stuff that was in him, encouraged him to write short pieces for the papers. The first thing he wrote was an account of the mule, in which that highly respected party was caricatured and his merits set forth in a few original dashes of the pen. The description was caught up, and went the rounds of the papers. It came back, and being revised and somewhat elucidated, it was set up, and went the rounds in its new dress. Some four or five years after his first venture, Mr. Shaw had got so deep in his new work that he was stimulated to keep on, and finding it necessary to adopt a fictitious character, selected John Billings as his *nom de plume*, and ever since then the mule story has gone under the sanction of the well-known signature.

He was an old man, and he had a bit of conductor's pastebord stuck in his hat. He walked into the drug store and inquired:—"Have you got any good whiskey?" "Yes, sir," replied the gentlemanly druggist. "Gimme half a pint!" "Have you got a doctor's prescription?" "No, sir." "Can't sell it, then, sir. Jury in session; must be strict." "Where can I get a doctor?" "I'm a physician, sir," willingly responded the druggist. "Can't you give me that—what you call it 'script'?" "Well, I might," and the doctor wrote out a prescription blank, calling for so many ounces of spirits of turpentine. He filled a strong looking bottle with the article, pasted a label on it, numbered to correspond with the paper, and presenting the bottle to the respectable toyshopper, remarked, in the most business-like way

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 23, 1877.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash... \$585
" New Benares, cash... 550
" New Malwa, cash... 555
" credit... 560
" Allowance Tael... 16 c 40
" Old Malwa, cash... 580
" credit... 585
" Allowance Tael... 16 c 32
GAMPHOR... 16 50
QUICKSILVER... 62
SALTETRE... 6 c 6 25

Exchange.

Bank, on demand... 8/10
" 30 days' sight... 3/10 1/2
" 6 months' sight... 3/10 3/4
Credits... 3/11
Documentary, 6 months' sight... 3/11 1/2
Bombay... 22 3/4
Calcutta... 22 3/4
Shanghai, demand... 22 3/4
" 30 days... 23
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. 15... 9 (prem.)
Mexicans... 2 1/2 nom.
Gold Leaf... 26 3/4
English Sovereigns... 2 1/2
Australian Sovereigns... 2 1/2
Discount... 7 c 9

Shares.

HONGKONG BANK, 31
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$540
China Fire Ins. Co., \$150
China Trade Ins. Co., \$2,050
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$620
Chinese Insurance Co., \$205
North China Ins. Co., \$10
Yong-tai Ins. Association, \$10
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 40
S.K. O. & M. S. Boat Co., \$10
Shanghai Steam N. Co., \$10
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$50
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$108/10

Temperatures.

Taken at Messrs. Paine & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.
HONGKONG, March 23, 1877.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.104
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.088
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.004
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 69
Do. 1 P.M. ... 75
Do. 4 P.M. ... 74
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 69
Do. 1 P.M. ... 73
Do. 4 P.M. ... 74
Do. Maximum ... 78
Do. Minimum over night ... 66 1/2

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.
Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, New Kra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 4, Benclutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, Carriels, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.
Dec. 28, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.
Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.
Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.
Dec. 29, Ulysses (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai, (at Singapore, repairing).
Dec. 29, Caman, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 18, Gryte, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Jan. 31, Forward H.C., from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, from Burryport to Hongkong.
Feb. 2, Polynesia, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 3, Antenor (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai (left Singapore on 18th Mar.).
Feb. 3, Carrion, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 8, Daphne, from London to Hongkong.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN POSTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Argentine... Glenavoy
Fluor Castle... Glenavoy

Sailing Vessels.

Sic Landulet... Belfast Will
City of Aberdeen... Penarth
Antwerp... Enid
Soudia... Osaka
Commissary... Albert Victor

At Liverpool.

Anchises (str.)... Glasgow (str.)
C. W. Cochrane... At Glasgow.

Glenavoy (str.)... Isle of Eigg

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Business accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRAN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Casks in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £25,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;
Also,
Bombay, Macras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship KASHGAR, Captain BAKER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
J. MOYER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 16, 1877. m29

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO," will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 18, 1877. ap3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKIO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 13th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 18, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 21, 1877. apl4

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING BY THE CHINESE MAIL.

Two cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and discounts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

ATONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
and to
H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,
Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Photographs enlarged from O. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England; he is prepared to take Photos of Buildings and Interiors at the shortest distance.

Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

NOW READY.

FRONG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chun Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chun Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heng Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr Sit Chun Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kok Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Batavia.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fooking Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agents; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express carriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's Day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued twice instead of weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
Mr CHUN AYIN,
Manager.
China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.
The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THESE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH FISHING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 28 MAPS and PLANS.

by WM. F. MATHER, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, P.E.

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" " corned, 320 300

" Head, 600 600

" Heart, 150 140

" Feet, 60 40

" Kidneys, 60 50

" Tail, 100 90

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